# MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

### CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

It is now twenty-five years since, almost "solitary and alone," we started into the world the first number of the "MAINE FARMER," to try its fortunes for good or for evil. Twenty-five years! a quarter of a century! It is with no ordinary emotions that we write these words, while memory runs back with busy feet o'er the scenes of past labors, and traces out the many changes of times gone by, of trials and of pleasures, of failures and of victories.

Of the few agricultural periodicals published at that time, fewer still are in existence, but a host of new and vigorous ones have taken their places. Of those who had charge of them, either as editors or publishers, only one besides ourself, —Luther Tucker of the Albany Cultivator, still hold that relation. All of the others have changed their business, and a great part of them, Skinner, and Fessenden, and Buel, and Cole, and many others, have gone to the "spirit land." The recollections that come crowding upon us as we indulge in these reminiscences, seem to us like the songs of Ossian—"Pleasant yet mournful to the soul."

It has been our lot to see the infancy, as we now see the youth, of Agricultural publications in the United States. We have been permitted to become one of the pioneers in this branch of public teaching, and have been sustained by Divine Providence during our labors, with that degree of health and determination, as enabled us to continue on in life's journey in this particular department,—have been wonderfully sustained through many a dark hour, and borne over many discouraging and almost insurmountable obstacles. The history of the rise and progress of the Agricultural press can never be truly written.

Of those who alone could truly unfold all the dark hours, all the harrassing labors, all the lights and shades, all the joys and sorrows that have attended, and alternately raised, or depressed, encouraged or disheartened, the actors, many are dead. Those who "still live" are willing to let the evils from which they have been delivered, and of which the public little dreamed at the time, slide down the stream of oblivion forever.

Suffice it to say that the present extent and activity of agricultural reading and enquiry, has been brought about by years of toil, and to *some* by many *privations* which other pursuits would not have induced. There have been martyrs in agriculture, as well as in religion, and the present prosperity of agricultural progress,—for, backward as we are, there has been great progress,—is the result of unremitting labor of the hand work, the brain work, and the heart work of a devoted few.

We say, and we are happy in being able to say, that there has been great agricultural progress within the last twenty-five years. If, like the shadows on the dial, the progress is not perceptible in its motions, like those same shadows it shows you it has moved.

A quarter of a century ago, there were but four or five agricultural periodicals in the world, and those looked upon with distrust, and feebly supported. Now, they are numerous, and most of them well sustained. A quarter of a century ago there were but few Agricultural Societies in America. Now, almost every county and every State has one. A quarter of a century ago there was but one Agricultural ware-house in the United States, and but one or two seed stores. Now they are numerous, and doing a heavy and extensive business, and large manufacturing establishments are devoted to the exclusive work of making agricultural tools. Then, but little improvement was made in agricultural tools,—now almost every thing has received great improvement.

Then the only implement for threshing our grain was the flail—now we have machinery impelled by horse power, by steam power, or by water power, to thresh and cleans at a blow. Then, mowing machines, and raking machines, and reapers were a *myth*,—now they are a "stern reality," walking with power and majesty over the fields. Then the Railroads and Locomotives were in doubtful embryo,—now the whole earth trembles with their tread. Then the light ning was a thing of no practical use to us,—now it has become an errand boy, and made to put a "girdle round the earth in forty minutes." Then ocean steamers were pronounced an impossibility, —now they are as common on the ocean as wherries in a ferry.

Such are some of the items of progress which have taken place during the lapse of the last quarter of a century. They are the fruits, the accretions, if we may so style it, of repeated experiments, of unremitting industry, growing and accumulating by little and little, and not starting up in full growth, and strength, and stature at once.

One of the most powerful aids to these improvements, and one without the existence and hearty support of which the others would never have been, and the world would have been dark, is the Press. This is not only the world's eye, but the world's sun that gives light to that eye. Strike this out of existence, and the world would retrograde to barbarism,—encourage it, support it, and you continue to push forward farther into the sunlight of knowledge and wisdom.

You may think it a small thing to print a book or paper. You may think it a small thing to take a paper and pay for it; it is a thing of common occurrence, and little thought of, but it is a great thing,—stop them all, and you would see it so. It *is*, therefore, not wholly a selfish thing, that we call your attention to this matter, at this time, and urge a continuance of your patronage both of "*money* and *brains*." Your money, to aid in the material operation; your "*brains*," or ideas from them, to aid in the intellectual operations.

What good the MAINE FARMER has thus far done, has been done by the co-operation of all. What good it may hereafter do, must be done by the same hearty co-operation of those who are willing to impart as well as receive information. To those who have thus labored with us, and now feel it necessary to part company, we wish the blessings of "Peace and good will" forever; and to those who may come anew to help roll on the ball of social improvement and industrial progress, we extend the hand of cordial goodfellowship, hoping that the time spent will be profitable, and the journey pleasant.

### SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

It has been, we believe, the opinion of Dr. C. T. Jackson, the chemist, that the sorghum or Chinese sugar cane would not yield crystallizable sugar, but he has seen cause to change that opinion by the results of further experiments. We see by the reports of the doings of the Boston Society of Natural History, that he there exhibited crystals of sugar produced by the Chinese sugar cane. These crystals exhibited the structure which demonstrated that they were identical with cane sugar.

His examinations further developed the chemical constituents of this variety of the cane, showing the changes which its material undergoes, during the successive stages of its growth and maturing.

"Dr. Jackson stated that the young plant contains gum or dextrine and glucose. As the period of inflorescence is approached, large quantities of starch globules may be seen in the cells of the plant. If, at this period, the stalk is pressed, the fluid which exudes is found to be slightly milky, owing to the presence of starch globules, which subside after some time. When the seed ripens, the starch diminishes in quantity in the cane, and the expressed juice gives, upon evaporation, almost wholly sugar cane. This is a point of interest in the manufacture of sugar. The presence of starch in the syrup prevents the ready formation of crystals of cane sugar, and it should, therefore, be removed by decantation or filtration. Fermentation of the syrup and the conversion of the sugar into lactic acid and mannite takes place in warm weather. It should, therefore, be boiled before viscous fermentation takes place.

Dr. Jackson expressed the opinion that the Chinese sugar cane would ripen in the Northern States, in warm seasons, if planted early."

### FILE OFF THEIR BILLS.

We were somewhat amused the other day by reading a recommendation published in the "Cotton Planter" for September, by a correspondent of that periodical, in which he brings forward a method of preventing poultry from picking melons and such like products. It seems that his hens and turkeys made sad havoc with his watermelons. He shut them up for a time, but it being both inconvenient and expensive to keep them confined, he concluded to try another expedient. He accordingly "filed off the curve of the upper part of their beaks until they were blunt or nearly as short as the under part." After this, he says he saw that they were more industrious in scratching and hunting for worms, bugs, flies, &c., &c., and very carefully avoided bringing their bills in contact with the rind of his watermelons.

TUCKER'S ANNUAL REGISTER. We have been looking over the Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1858, published by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y. Like every thing else which comes from their office, it is neat and full of instruction. We believe friend Tucker was the first one to publish such a work, by way of an agricultural souvenir, and the farmers now look for it at the commencement of each year as an almost indispensable work which they read with pleasure and profit. The present number is not a whit behind its predecessors in value. It contains 130 engravings illustrating almost every branch of rural art; besides, it is crowded with useful information, valuable, not only for the present, but for the future. It is edited by J. J. Thomas, so well known as a writer and one of the best practical horticulturists of the age. Twenty-five cents will purchase one, and you will say it is a capital bargain. People in Augusta and vicinity, can obtain them of F. Wingate, Esq.

For the Maine Farmer.

### MILL PRIVILEGES.

MR. EDITOR:—Can one or more individuals cover all the mill privileges in a new plantation, who cannot or will not improve them, and debar others doing so? Such doings are distressing the settlers now there, and preventing others from moving in, not only damaging individuals but the State, as the town referred to is lotted and ready for settlers, many of whom would come in immediately, were there any prospect of mills soon.

A SUBSCRIBER.

*Patten, Nov.*, 1857.

NOTE. The question refers itself more properly to the Land Agent. If he has sold the privileges to one or more individuals, they undoubtedly have a *legal* right to them, but they have no *moral* right to play the "dog in the manger" with them, and neither use them themselves nor let others. If they merely hold them by "possession," which is only a customary right, the Land Agent ought to interfere and place things in such train that those privileges shall be occupied with mills in such way and manner as to promote the welfare of the township in particular, and the State in general. ED.

DRESSING POULTRY. Pick them dry, taking particular care not to tear or bruise the flesh. If scalded at all let it be done quickly and in water not quite boiling hot. Be careful not to rub off the outer thin skin from the legs. If not to be packed in boxes, after picking dry or scalding, wash them in clean, warm soap-suds, and "plump" them, that is, hold them, in boiling water about five seconds. If to be packed for carrying a long distance, do not wet them at all, except to wash the neck. Strip back the skin on the neck, cut off the neck-bone, draw the loose skin over, tie it tightly, cut off the bloody portion a little way beyond the string and wash off any blood, wiping dry. This will keep them clean and bloodless, and increase their saleableness.

### HOGS.

In the address of Gen. Bierce, at the Fair at Twinsburg, he said:

"Hogs are an important item in the product of our State. As Cincinnati is the pork market of America, so should Ohio be the pork producer."

But producing hogs is not necessarily producing pork. The long-nosed, elephant-eared, slab-sided, grisly-haired, everlasting-squallers, that too often disfigure our country, are not pork, and never can be. They cannot be fattened in life, nor eaten when dead.

In selecting hogs, get short-eared, short-nosed short-legged, and short-haired animals. They will fat easier, and when fattened, the pork is white, tender, and good. A slice of sugar cured ham from such a hog, would almost tempt a Jew to violate his vows of abstinence from unclean animals. The Byfield, Berkshire, China, Grass breed, and Suffolk, have all been tried, and some of them condemned. The China, for instance, fats easy, but it is too small limbed, perhaps, for profit. The Suffolk, perhaps, is too destitute of hair for our climate, unless well sheltered in winter, but mixtures are undoubtedly good. Mix the China with the large framed Berkshire, and we shall get large framed hogs, easily fattened. Far better for our farmers, who are cursed with these long-nosed, flap eared, grisly-haired squealers, to kill them and throw them to the buzzards than to try to fatten them.

In managing hogs, give them occasionally a table-spoonful of a compound of three parts ashes and one of salt, for each hog, mixed with their food, and it will destroy kidney worms. For costiveness, with which they are often affected, take copperas pulverized, and put it in a skillet, and place it over a quick fire; it will soon boil, then stir it till well mixed and take it off to cool; pulverize it, and give to each hog a table-spoonful mixed with his food as often as he shows symptoms of costiveness. Feed in clean pens to prevent much exercise, and keep them clean; dirt and filth does not make fat. [Ohio Farmer.

### MUSHROOMS IN WINTER.

A correspondent in Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine, recommends the following simple method to secure a moderate supply of this useful fungus, where the regular mushroom houses are not used:

"Provide boxes three feet long and one foot eight inches deep; a quantity of horse droppings perfectly dry; some spawn and some light dry soil. Fill the boxes by layers of droppings, spawn and soil, which must be trodden perfectly tight; repeat these triple layers till the boxes are full, and all trodden firmly together. Four such boxes at work are sufficient for a moderate demand; and of a dozen, four brought on at a time, and placed on the flue of a pine stove, or any other forcing house, will produce a fair supply. The surface of these portable beds must be covered with a little hay, and occasionally, though sparingly, watered.

"It is not always absolutely necessary that they be set on the flue of a hot-house; the kitchen cupboard, or any similar place, will suit equally well."

This plan is also convenient in always affording a plentiful stock of superior spawn.

FLOUR FOR BURNS, SCALDS, &c. We still see reported, almost daily, an appalling number of deaths by burns and scalds, not one of which, we take upon ourself to say, need prove fatal, or would do so, if a few pounds of wheat flour could be promptly applied to the wounds made by fire, and repeated until the inflammatory stage had passed. We have not known a fatal case of scalding or burning in which this practice has been pursued, during more than thirty years' experience, and have treated hundreds in both public and private practice. We have known the most extensive burns by falling into cauldrons of boiling oil, and even molten copper, and yet the patient rescued by this simple and cheap remedy, which, from its infallible success, should supplant all the fashionable nostrums, whether oil, cotton, lead-water, ice, turpentine, or pain extractors, every one of which has been tried a thousand times with fatal results, and the victims have died in excruciating agony, when a few handfuls of flour would have calmed to sleep, and rescued them from pain and death. Humanity should prompt the profession to publish and republish the facts on this subject, which are established by the authority of standard medical works on both sides of the Atlantic.

[Meredith Reese.

FLOWERS IN WINTER. Who does not like to see flowers in Winter? To enjoy them it is not necessary to cultivate some tender exotic, which is withered by the least frost, but with little trouble we may have at any period our early spring flowers, whose first appearance we hail with so much delight. At this season, just at the setting in of winter, dig roots of the blood root, wild violet, liverleaf, or any other of the flowers of spring, and put them in boxes or pots. If they are to be frozen, boxes are the best, as the latter may break. At any time during the winter bring them into the warm parlor or kitchen, and they will speedily shoot up and blossom. Those which have a large fleshy root, in which the material of the growth is stored, surprise us by the rapidity of their development. Those who possess the means may prefer the hyacinth, and other bulbs, but no less gratification may be derived from these children of our native woods and glades.

MEETING OF SUGAR PLANTERS. The Illinois papers publish a call for a meeting of the cultivators of the Chinese sugar cane in that State, to be held at the office of the State Agricultural Society in Springfield on the 7th day of January. The Springfield Journal says that the growing of the sorghum and the expression and manufacture of its juice into sirup has been highly successful in Illinois in the season just closing. A comparison of "notes" by practical cultivators on the subject of this new branch of agriculture at the North cannot fail to be both interesting and profitable.

THE Utica, N. Y., Observer, of a late date says at Genesee the buck-wheat crop is still unharvested, owing to the scarcity of help, and that the probability is that the crop will remain unharvested. At New Michigan the same state of things exists.

### NEW YORK MILK.

Some startling disclosures have recently been made before a committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, in regard to rebuilding a large milk establishment, opposed as a nuisance. We should judge the opposition to be remarkable well-founded. There were 1200 stalls in the stables, and, to quote the graphic report of the committee.

"Each cow is confined to a space three feet in width by eleven feet in length. The cows are tied in the stables when they are first purchased, and kept there until they die or are sold to the butcher. They are fed three or four times a day with boiling swill, which remains steaming under their head until it becomes sufficiently cooled for them to drink. In the summer they are the whole time in a vapor bath, breathing the fetid air that has been breathed over and over again; their tongues hanging out while they pant for breath. In the winter every crevice is stopped to prevent the cold from entering, (frost never enters these stables in the coldest weather.) The cows are steamed and stimulated up to the highest milking degree."

It is no wonder that species of lung fever and consumption carry off the poor animals—that is, when the milk is unable to take away all the disease from the system. The mortality, too, is often anticipated by the enterprise of the butcher. But besides this sickness so naturally engendered, about twelve years ago a singular disease made its appearance in these stables, and yet continues its ravages. It comes from the hot swill given to the cows, though its precise origin and action are not understood. Sometimes the victims die suddenly and swell up to twice their natural size, showing the usual signs of poison. Those which linger longer under its attacks are found to have their lungs nearly destroyed. Innoculation is the only remedy, and of the cows upon which it is tried, about one in five dies.

The effect of all this upon the general health of New York is manifest in the reports of mortality. But the great sufferers are the infants. In fact, the surviving children of that city may congratulate themselves that they never will again have to battle for life against such fearful odds. In 1843, before this swill distemper was known, about one-third of the deaths of the city were infants under five years of age; in 1855 the number was nearly *five-eighths* of the whole. This is a rate of infant mortality, say the committee, eight per cent. above Glasgow, ten per cent. above Liverpool, and nearly thirteen per cent. greater than London; and the per centage in those cities is decreasing, whilst it is increasing in New York. Such facts are exceedingly discreditable to the American character, but the "popular sovereignty" of the localities where they abound is alone accountable for their continuance. [Boston Journal.

### A SOUTH AFRICAN JUNGLE

Next morning, by climbing the highest trees, we could see a fine large sheet of water, but surrounded on all sides by the same impenetrable belt of reeds. This is the broad part of the river Chobes and is called Zabesa. The tree-covered islands seemed to be much nearer to the water than the shore on which we were, so we made an attempt to get to them first. It was not the reeds alone we had to pass through; a peculiar serrated grass, which at certain angles cut the hands like a razor was mingled with the reeds, and the climbing convolvulus, with stalks which felt as strong as whip-cord, bound the mass together. We felt like pigmies in it, and often the only way we could get on was by both of us leaning against a part and binding it down till we could stand upon it. The perspiration streamed off our bodies, and as the sun rose high, there being no ventilation among the reeds, the heat was stifling, and the water, which was up to the knees, felt agreeably refreshing. After some hours' toil we reached one of the islands. Here we met an old friend, the bramble bush. My strong molesks were quite worn through at the knees, and the leather trousers of my companion were torn and his legs bleeding. Tearing my handkerchief in two, I tied the pieces round my knees, and then encountered another difficulty. We were still forty or fifty yards from the clear water, but now we were opposed by great masses of papyrus, which are like palms in miniature, eight or ten feet high and an inch and a half in diameter. These were laced together by twining convolvulus so strongly that the weight of both of us could not make way into the clear water. At last we fortunately found a passage prepared by a hippopotamus. Eager, as soon as we reached the island, to look along the vista to clear water, I stepped in and found it took me at once up to the neck. [Dr. Livingstone's Missionary Travels in South Africa.

LEAD PIPE AQUEDUCTS. The Norwich, Ct., Courier says that the worst fears in regard to the poisonous nature of the water supplied to a portion of that town through a lead pipe aqueduct, are confirmed by a chemical examination by James R. Chilton of New York, which shows the presence of four grains of lead to a gallon of water. The aqueduct has been in operation more than twenty-five years, and persons most familiar with the history of families supplied by it now remember many deaths in which the symptoms were the same as in those which have lately been caused by this poison. Dr. Chilton pronounces the water to be remarkably pure, but its very purity was the cause of the poison, as impure water forms a coating of its impurity in the pipes, so as to neutralize the chemical action between the water and the lead, while pure water has none of the properties to counteract this deadly influence.

THE grape growers of the West are about receiving large accessions to their numbers from Europe. A ship arrived at Philadelphia a few days since from Genoa, bringing one hundred and twenty-five passengers, who all come to this country with the intention of proceeding West and engaging in the culture of the grape with a view to the production of wine.

TO MAKE DOUGHNUTS. One pint of milk, one teacupful of shortening, two of sugar, one of yeast, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one of salt. Beat the eggs, sugar and spice well together, and stir in the other ingredients, with a sufficiency of flour. Fry in hot lard.

### SONG OF THE HUSBANDMAN.

New England's soil, our happy home,
The land of hardy worth,
Where plenty crowns the social board,
And love lights up the hearth;
The land of rock, and mount, and glen—
Of noble streams that sweep
Through valleys rich with verdure,
In gladness to the deep:
Blue are the arching skies above,
And green the fields below,
And autumn's fruits and summer's flowers
In wild profusion grow.

The towering oak, and ancient pine,
Our noble forests bear—
The maple bough its blossoms
Flings on the scented air;
And flock, and herd, and waving grain
Each slope and upland crown—
And autumn winds from laden bough
The mellow fruit shake down;
The fragrant clover tempts the bee
Its blushing sweets to pry,
And in tall ranks the glossy maize
Points upward to the sky.

No tyrant landlord wrings our toil,
Or sends its fruit away;
The flocks upon our own green hills
Secure from plunder stray;
No bigot's scourge, or martyr's fires,
A barb'rous creed fulfil,
For the spirit of our stern old sires
Is with their children still;
And pure to heaven our altars rise
Upon a bloodless sod,
Where man with free, unfettered faith,
Bows down and worships God.

Our homes—our dear New England homes,
Where sweet affections meet—
Where the cool poplar spreads its shade,
And flowers our senses greet—
The lily rears her polished cup,
The rose as freshly springs,
And to the sky looks gaily up,
As in the court of kings;
And the vine that climbs the window,
Hangs drooping from above,
And sends its grateful odors in,
With messages of love.

Then hail to thee, New England!
Thou cherished land of ours;
Our sons are like thy granite rocks,
Our daughters like thy flowers;
We quail to none—of none we crave,
Or bend the servile knee;
The life-blood that our fathers gave,
Still warms the firm and free.
Free as our eagle spreads her wings,
We own no tyrant's rod;
No sovereign, but the King of kings,
No monarch, but our God!

# National Affairs.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:*

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which he has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and, up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, nothwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of our unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress in its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required, before the close of the present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With all the government cannot fail deeply to sympathise, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented. In all former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of co-operating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people with wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from every law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the constitution, when they gave to Congress the power "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal constitution, this important and delicate duty has been disowned from the coining power and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issue almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against over-issues and bank suspensons. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over issues. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State governments into bank notes, without reference to the specie required to redeem them.

However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its combined circulation and deposits. If this proposition was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe, as a field of its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and noteholders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount of specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver, compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is $58,349,838, of their circulation $214,778,822, and of their deposits $230,351,352.

Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold a considerable less amount of specie, either in proportion to their capital or to their circulation or deposits combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar to four and a half, in 1857 it does not amount to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of their circulation and deposits; in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposits.

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues, and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufactures, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassments, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson which they have taught.

In the meantime it is the duty of the government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against the recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the Independent Treasury, the government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum.

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a national bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State banks in such a manner as to protect the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances. The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they expanded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper currency was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks."

But a bank of the United States would not, if it could, restrain the issues and loans of the State banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another, their interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the Directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the Directors of the State Banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last bank.

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self-preservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation of bank papers are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot be suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this I say, after long and much reflection; if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency, and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British Minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

"Since the origin of the government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that Power, afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all; because the two governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article. While, in the United States, we believed that this treaty would place both Powers upon an exact equality by the stipulation that neither will ever "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion" over any part of Central America, it is contended by the British government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their occupancy at the date of the treaty; in fact that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain, either as owner or protector of the whole extensive coast of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay Islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not too much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our government consented to violate its traditional and time honored policy, and to stipulate with a foreign government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our own continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britain should, in this respect at least, be placed in the same position with ourselves. While we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit.

Under the late administration negotiations were instituted between the two governments for the purpose, if possible, of removing these difficulties, and a treaty having this laudable object in view was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President of the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two governments, may perhaps be well questionable by the different amendments made to it by the Senate. The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me on the 12th March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British government. That government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate, with the single exception of the clause relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands, and their inhabitants "having been by a convention, bearing date the 27th day of August, 1856, between her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free Territory under the sovereignty of the said Republic of Honduras," stipulated that "the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free Territory as a part of the Republic of Honduras."

Upon an examination of this convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, it was found that whilst declaring the Bay Islands to be "a free territory under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras," it deprived that republic of rights without which its sovereignty over them could scarcely be said to exist. It divided them from the remainder of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a seperate government of their own, with a legislature, executive and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty except for their own exclusive defense. It also prohibited that republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their protection—thus leaving them open for invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided "that slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein."

Had Honduras ratified this Convention, she would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound "to recognize and respect in all future time" these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted *in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of* Honduras to these islands in the following language: "The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonaco Utila, Barbaretta, Helena and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras; and off the coast of the republic of Honduras as under the sovereignty and as a part of the said republic of Honduras."

Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason that the ratifications of the convention of the 27th August, 1856, between her and Honduras, had not been "exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that government." Had this been one, it is stated that her Majesty's government would have had little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording. Whether this would have been the effect, whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the ratifications of the British convention with Honduras prior in point of time to the ratification of our treaty with Great Britain would, "in effect," have had "the same signification as the original wording," and thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate, may be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the question has never arisen.

The British Government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever and so soon as the Republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the Republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said island, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such treaty."

This proposition was, of course, rejected. After the Senate had refused to recognise the British convention with Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, with full know

our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us similar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States. The act of May 24, 1828, removed this restriction, and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded, except with France; and let us hope that this exception will not long exist.

Our relations with Russia remain, as they have ever been, on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predecessors, have never failed, when the occasion offered, to manifest their good will to our country; and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the government and people of the United States.

With all other European governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made, since the adjournment of Congress, toward the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war frigate Ferrolano on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer El Dorado, and detaining and searching her, remain unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish government towards that of the United States are much to be regretted. Our present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new Minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the meantime, whenever our Minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish government, he is met with the objection that Congress has never made the appropriation recommended by President Polk in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Constantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on the 18th August, 1857. This treaty, is believed, will prove beneficial to American commerce. The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, and has expressed a strong wish that we should be represented at Teheran by a minister plenipotentiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a revision of the treaty with that empire of the 3d July, 1844, with a view to the security and extension of our commerce. The twenty-fourth article of this treaty stipulates for a revision of it, in case experience should prove this to be requisite; "in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiations." These twelve years expired on the 3d of July, 1856; but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were necessary; and several fruitless attempts were made by the Commissioner of the United States to effect these changes. Another effort was about to be made for the same purpose by our Commissioner, in conjunction with the Ministers of England and France, but this was suspended by the occurrence of hostilities in the Canton river between Great Britain and the Chinese empire. These hostilities have necessarily interrupted the trade of all nations with Canton, which is now in a state of blockade, and have occasioned a serious loss of life and property. Meanwhile the insurrection within the empire against the existing imperial dynasty still continues, and it is difficult to anticipate what will be the result.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last in the war steamer Minnesota. Special ministers to China have also been appointed by the governments of Great Britain and France.

Whilst our minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations, those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurances received, I entertain no doubt that the three ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent. We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent, as well as of the empire of Brazil.

Our difficulties with New Granada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted either by invasion from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New Granada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guaranty the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the right of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guaranty of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the safety of any other route across the isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

With the independent republics on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation of the law of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any Independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts as robbery and murder.

Weak and feeble States, like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out in a foreign country against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our government, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

Ever since the administratron of Gen. Washington, acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limits of the United States to proceed from thence against a nation or State with whom we are at peace. The present neutrality act of April 20, 1818, is but little more than a collection of pre-existing laws. Under this act the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States," and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the marshals and district attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor, to Congress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the United States steamer Water Witch was sent thither for that purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned, but as the Water Witch was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels of war from navigating the waters of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of both banks of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be considered. But the Water Witch was not, properly speaking, a vessel of war. She was a small [illegible] engaged in a scientific enterprise intended for [illegible] advantage of commercial States generally. [illegible] other nations to [illegible] upon the ports of the United States upon the same terms

tack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguayan government.

Citizens of the United States, also, who were established in business in Paraguay have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the executive shall have the authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Gov. Geary.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka Constitution. The persons attached to this revolution organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the Convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend, by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and therefore, in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 28th of March last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Entrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery, and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of Territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From the cause, it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided are upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representatives sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice. This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the Territorial Legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly offered, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention.

This Convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the Convention except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by the Convention of a Territory, preparatory to its admission to the Union as a State, had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with the example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Gov. Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct, as they have an appropriate, reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave, and a few others, are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor, indeed, has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

A large majority of the convention was in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other Territorial constitutions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that, before the constitution "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of twenty-one are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery.'" If there be a majority in favor of the "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the president of the convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," "then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus the exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the citizens shall refuse to vote, it is their opportunity to do so as fully as they exercised the right of voting at the election for delegates. When a fair opportunity is given to all to register and vote, and the vote is then taken, all will be concluded by the decision. In this manner the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the government.

By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857, was sixty-eight millions six hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($68,631,513 67), which amount, with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-five cents, ($19,901,325 45) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelve cents ($88,532,839 12.)

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, ($70,822,724 85,) of which five million nine hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-one cents, ($5,943,896 91) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st of July, 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty seven cents, ($17,710,-114 27.)

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1857, were twenty million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents ($20,929,819 81,) and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1855, are thirty-six million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($36,750,000), making with the balance before stated an aggregate of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eight cents, ($75,389,934 08,) for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty-three millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($23,714,528 37,) of which three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($3,895,232 39) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium.

The probable expenditure of the remaining three-quarters, to the 30th June, 1858, are fifty-one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents ($51,248,530 04), including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of seventy-four million nine hundred and sixty-three thousand fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents ($74,963,-058 41) leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($426,875 67.)

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With the religious opinion of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subject for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Cummings have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps, the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of open hostility, notwithstanding Maj. Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding General to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurance of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Gov. Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory, except those who will acknowledge his divine mission, and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there, would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws of both God and man. He has therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated to our Indian agents the intelligence that he has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government."

A great part of this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner, that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country, I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure, but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws in the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a Territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best, to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend those remote and distant portions of the republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the Isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But, even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own Territories; and ever since the origin of the goverment Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public Treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 32d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road.

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President to read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the constitution becomes a dead letter in this particulary and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing that the President's approval and signature attached to each act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed this duty, when in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more unfounded.

From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the constitution requires, has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people, and approve bills which, for want of time it is impossible he should have examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills at the last hours of the session on new and important subjects. This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of government by vetoing an appropriation bill. Formerly, such bills were confined to specific appropriations for carrying into effect existing laws and the well established policy of the country, a little time was then required by the President for their examination.

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that the two houses would allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no new bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed, but this rule has been hitherto not constantly suspended in practice, that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of cases, no great public inconvenience can arise from the want of time to examine their provisions, because the constitution has declared that if a bill be presented to the President within the last ten days of the session, he is not required to return it either with an approval or with a veto, "in which case it shall not be a law." It may then be over, and be taken up and passed at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but, fortunately, under the late excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interests of the people of this District. Without a representative upon the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.


## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The steamship Europa arrived at New York on Monday morning. Her dates are to the 28th ult. The following brief summary is all that we have space for this week :—

It is feared the assets of the Northumberland Durham Bank will prove bad. There was great excitement at New Castle, but the banks were extending assistance and operatives were kept employed.

The demand for money was diminishing, and the issues of the Bank of England were almost within limits again. Gold was flowing in steadily.

The Bank of France has reduced its rates of discount one per cent.

The Ministers will propose the total abolition of the East India Company's government, as soon as Parliament meets; the Indian empire to be brought under the British Crown and Parliament.

Lord Clarendon announced to the Slavery Deputation that the French negro immigration scheme from Africa would probably be abandoned.

It is reported that Spain has instructed General Concha of Cuba to organize a force for Mexico in case negotiations fail.

Turkey has officially intimated the probable necessity of moving troops on the Danube on account of trouble in the Principalities; troops are said to be already concentrating at Widdin.

£300,000 in gold from Australia had reached Suez, but the news was not telegraphed.

India. Fifteen troop-ships, with 6000 men, had reached the Indian ports.

The mutineers were defeated at Agra, with the loss of 53 guns and a great amount of treasure. 1000 men were killed. Gen. Havelock was still safe at Lucknow. There will be 7000 troops there by the last of October. The enemy was in great force in the vicinity.

The king of Delhi is to be tried by a military commission. Two more of his sons have been shot.

The fall of Delhi had a marked effect at Meerut. Arrears in the revenue were coming in rapidly.

## LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New Orleans on Saturday last, bringing advices from California to the 20th ult. She connected with the Star of the West for New York, which has on board $2,250,000 in specie. The following is the telegraphic summary of her news :—

Walker, who it will be remembered took his departure from Mobile bay on the 13th ult. in the steamship Fashion, landed at Punta Arenas, in Nicaragua, on the 25th with one hundred and fifty men. Not the slightest attempt was made to prevent the landing, and in fact the purpose of the expedition appeared to have not been even guessed.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga was lying in the harbor, and the Fashion passed under her stern at full speed with only ten men on deck. The whole party were landed on Scott's wharf. Walker had, it seems sent fifty men up the river by other entrances before making his appearance at Punta Arenas. After landing the expedition the Fashion took her departure for Aspinwall, where, at the departure of the Star of the West, she was taking in coal.

Commodore Paulding of the U. S. frigate Wabash attempted to seize her at Aspinwall, but on examination of her papers found them correct, and consequently could take no further steps against her.

The British and American naval forces had sailed from Aspinwall for San Juan, and would very probably take part in the scenes in that vicinity, or at least prevent the landing of at least prevent the landing of any more fillibusters.

It was supposed that the difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, alluded to in previous accounts, would be settled without a resort to hostile measures.

The news by this arrival from California embraces no points of special interest. The public were much excited with regard to the sea-worthiness of the Pacific Mail Steamers.

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The Strike on the Erie Railroad. *New York, Dec.* 7. The Times gives the following as one of the incidents of the recent strike on the Erie Railroad: On Wednesday evening the steamboat Erie was seen coming up the river, and a rumor was circulated that a new gang of laborers was on board; immediately a fish horn was sounded, and 300 men poured down upon the pier to prevent them from landing. It proved to be a company of 300 emigrants, bound West. The clerks and agents off coats, and assisted by the crews of the boats and such miscellaneous help as was at hand, transferred the baggage to the cars, while the laborers stood and looked on. The train started on its way West, but it had proceeded only as far as the water station, Section Two, when it encountered a railroad bar spiked across the road, which threw the locomotive off the track down a steep embankment, and broke it up. The cars narrowly escaped a similar fate by the breaking of the coupling which attached them to the tender. Three hundred persons, a majority of whom were women and children, thus providentially escaped sudden death or terrible maiming. The place selected for this outrage was near a stream of water, into which it was evidently designed to have precipitated the whole train, with its human freight.

Later from Havana. *New York, Dec.* 7. Advices from Havana state that four cargoes of negroes, numbering upwards of 2000, had been landed in Cuba within ten days. Three of the vessels sailed from Massachusetts, and are, it is thought, owned there.

The French had placed a large steam propeller in the coolie trade, and landed 842 Chinese, who were sold by first hands to others, and by them to sub-contractors for labor, realizing a profit for each party.

Each speculator made about $180 profit per head, and the full price for Chinamen, with hair uncut, was $420 75. The authorites in the different ports of entry openly connive at the traffic.

A financial scheme to issue paper certificates, in place of money, was proposed by some banks and commercial houses, but it is looked upon as desperate effort to stave off insolvency.

Several sugar estate overseers had been murdered by Chinese, five of whom were executed.

Stabbing Affair. Drew's Rural, gives an account of a stabbing affray, which occurrued in Pittston, on Tuesday last. It seems that a Mr. Elias Hunt, formerly of Waldoboro', had separated from his family, and now resides in Pittston. His wife had come to that place to see him, as she had done several times before. It seems her suspicions were aroused against another *widow* Hunt, whom she met at her husband's house. A war of words commenced—Mrs. Hunt accused the widow of improper connection with her husband, whereat the widow attacked Mrs. H., who in turn stabbed the widow with a large shawl pin. After this the widow and her boys, who were present, thrust Mrs. H. out of doors and beat her severely, and then had her arrested. Trial is to be had before Judge Palmer of Gardiner,—meanwhile Mrs. H. is held on $600 bail.

Eluding Justice. The steamer Antelope, Capt. John Smith, libelled at this port on Tuesday last on the suit of T. Cochran & Co., for balance disbursement for last voyage, amounting to $800, sailed yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. The officer who had been placed on board as *keeper*, was asleep at the time the ship weighed anchor, and when she got outside the harbor he was roused up and told by the Captain to take his choice—either to return to Portland in the pilot-boat, or be pitched overboard. He chose the former alternative and let the steamer go on her way. The pilot, Capt. Benjamin J. Willard, has since been arrested by U. S. Marshal Kimball, on the ground that he is liable for the whole sum for which it was evidently designed to have precipitated the whole train, with its human freight.

Fire in Topsham. On Wednesday night about 11½ o'clock, fire was discovered in the old court house at Topsham, which was burned to the ground. The building was once occupied by the courts of Lincoln County, then as an Academy, but for three or four years it has stood empty. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on the building which was owned by Messrs. Charles Thompson, Joshua Haskell, W. B. Purinton, William Dounett and Warren Johnson, all of Topsham.

[Brunswick Telegraph.

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 7. (Herald correspondence.) General Herran is in receipt of dispatches from New Grenada representing the populace as much oppsed to the treaty negotiated with this government. Objection is made to the indemnity clause, and great excitement prevails. General Herran thinks that the treaty will nevertheless be ratified.

General Robles, the Mexican Minister, leaves to-morrow for New York, to complete his arrangements for the Mexican Railway to the Pacific. General Talcott, late of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, has been selected by General Robles as the engineer-in-chief of the Mexican road.

A post office was established to-day at Colorado City, Arizona Territory, and J. B. Dow appointed Postmaster.

Lieut. Mowry will be admitted to a seat in Congress as the delegate from Arizona.

(Times correspondence.) The celebrated case of the privateer Gen. Armstrong was disposed of in the Court of Claims to-day, the Judges deliverying three separate opinions. Chief Justice Gilchrist affirmed his decision in favor of the claimants. Justice Scarbrough reversed his opinion on the law of the case, but refers it to Congress for its equitable interposition. Justice Blackford reversed his previous dissenting opinion.

Washington, Dec. 9. The administration, having been advised by telegraph that Gov. Stanton had called a special meeting of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the President today forthwith removed him, and nominated to the Senate, as his successor, Gen. Denver, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who left Washington for the West last week. The reason for the removal of Mr. Stanton is, that he has violated the instructions heretofore given to Gov. Walker and himself, to do no act which could possibly disturb the peace of the Territory, but to exert all the means in their power to preserve it. The sole object and purpose of the convening of the Legislature, it is considered, can be only to engender strife, and embarrass the people in voting on the slavery question in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convention. There was no definite action by the Senate on Gen. Denver's nomination.

It is anticipated that a heated discussion will take place when that subject again comes before that body in session. Last week instructions were sent to Mr. Stanton to take every precaution to prevent disturbances at the ensuing election, and to afford free and unobstructed exercise of the elective franchise.

(N. Y. Herald Correspondence.) All parties here are anxiously awaiting news from General Walker. It is stated on good authority that Walker had a perfect understanding before leaving with President Martinez of Nicaragua, and that the latter invited him back; also, that Senor Yrissarri, the Nicaraguan Minister was in communication with him indirectly and made the new treaty with his knowledge of its purport. His forces will be larger than has been supposed, as other parties have left this country to join him in Nicaragua where he will probably muster at once about one thousand men; besides this a clipper loaded with arms and munitions of war left New York sometime ago to meet him at an appointed rendezvous.

Mr. Clifford's name was sent into the Senate to-day for confirmation to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench.

The treasury department has suspended pay ment; requisitions to the amount of nearly half a million dollars are held in the department.

Dispatches received by the Government to-day, state that the British steamer Alectra had captured a slaver with six hundred captives, two hundred of whom were drowned.

Washington, Dec. 10. The nomination of Col. Richardson as Governor of Nebraska, was to-day confirmed by the Senate. This appointment implies that his position on the subject of Kansas is satisfactory to the administration.

Gen. Denver's appointment as Secretary of State of Kansas, was confirmed by 29 Democratic votes, to 19 Republicans against it. Mr. Douglas was absent. Gen. Denver has been telegraphed to, at Boonville.

The removal of Gov. Walker is daily expected. It is stated on high authority that should he now move in the direction of Kansas, this result would immediately follow.

Thos. J. Semanes has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the District of New Orleans. His predecessor was removed on the ground that he did not use sufficient vigilance to prevent the escape of Gen. Walker and party from that port.

(N. Y. Herald Correspondence.) Immediately after the Senate met to-day they went into Executive Session for the purpose of confirming Gen. Denver as Secretary for the Territory of Kansas, vice Stanton, removed.

Senator Douglas led off with a speech in opposition to the confirmation, and was followed by Seward, Hale, Trumbull and Doolittle, while on the Democratic side the action of the Administration was sustained by Slidell, Mason, Benjamin, Bigler, and others. After an animated debate of two hours and a half the vote was taken and he was confirmed by a vote of 29 to 19. The Republicans voting against and the Democrats for confirmation with the exception of Douglas who left just before the vote was taken.

Senators Gwinn and Pugh spoke on the subject in an equivocal manner, but finally sustained the Administration. Douglas carried but one Democratic Senator with him, namely, Broderick of California.

New York, Dec. 11. The Commercial Advertiser, this evening, says the information from Washington assures us that the Administration is maturing its plans for the issue of the loan proposed by Secretary Cobb.

Something of the nature of a conference on this subject is talked of, and in well informed circles there are intimations of a project of more than a mere loan.

Mr. Cisco, the U. S. Treasurer of this city, is now in Washington in consultation with the President and Secretary of the Treasury. It is said that there is in contemplation something like General Jackson's plan of a bank.

Washington, Dec. 11. The amount in the Treasury subject to drafts is less than $6,000,000. The receipts for the week ending the 7th inst., were $550,000.

There will be no new appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as it is understood that Gen. Denver will assume the office after he shall have accompanied his mission to Kansas.

The statement that the Treasury had actually suspended payment is not substantiated. The Secretary directed the requisitions of the disbursing officers to lie over till the advances already made were exhausted; this became necessary from the straightened condition of his means.

Washington, Dec. 12. The House Committee appointed to inquire when the new hall will be ready for occupancy, have agreed to recommend a removal on Wednesday, although the premises are banked with rubbish, and in an unfinished condition. Capt. Meigs, the Superintendent, has made no provision for the newspaper press, an omission for which he is justly censured.

Speaker Orr was all day closeted at the Capitol with his political friends forming the standing committees, which probably will be announced on Monday.

The government is much pressed for money. So urgent indeed is the necessity for an immediate supply, that the Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent for Mr. Hunter, the chairman of the committee on Finance of the Senate, urging Congressional action immediately, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. The Secretary wants Congress to take action on the matter as early as Monday next, but in consequence of the arrangements already made to announce the death of the late Senator Butler of South Carolina, on that day, the Senate will not act till Tuesday, when, it is understood, the Finance Committee will report a bill for the relief of the Treasury.

Theodore Sedgwick has been appointed District Attorney for New York, vice McKeon removed.

The object of Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley's mission will not be specifically communicated to the State Department until the opinion of Her Majesty's government relative to that part of the President's Message concerning Central America, shall have been ascertained.

More than $100,000 has been distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in part payment of the mileage of members of Congress.

It is contemplated to pass a resolution this week to pay arrearages of salary, from the 4th of March last, now, instead of waiting until the end of the session. About $600,000 will be required for this purpose.

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*Taxes in New York.* New Yorkers are heavily taxed. The Comptroller has made his estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, amounting to *seven millions seven hundred and nine thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty-six cents.* Increase over the tax for the current year, $642,735 94.

## THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 7.

The organization of Congress we announced in our last. No further business of importance was transacted.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Senate. The President's Message was received and read. Without concluding the debate which followed the motion of Mr. Douglas to print 150,000 copies of the Message, the Senate adjourned.

House. Excepting the reception and reading of the Message, and a debate upon the subject of electing a printer, no business was transacted.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Senate. Mr. Gwinn gave notice of his intention to introduce bills for the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad. Also of a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona.

A debate on the Kansas question, as treated in the President's Message, was participated in by Messrs. Douglas, Mason, Bigler, and others, and continued until the adjournment.

House. The House elected Mr. Steadman Printer. He received 121 votes. Mr. Weston, of Me., had 84 votes.

The members selected their seats by lot, and then adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

Senate. Mr. Douglas gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, at an early day, to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union.

Mr. Foote gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill making grants of public lands to actual setlers.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

After the exeoutive session the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

House. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Smith of Va., Grow, Taylor of N. Y., Nichols, Smith of Penn., Morse and Dowdell as the committee authorized to examine into the subject of public printing and report such reforms as they may deem advisable.

Mr. Stephens of Ga., offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the distribution of books heretofore ordered to new members.

Mr. Lether of Va., took occasion to say that it was the duty of the House to stop the evil of book distribution. Some volumes are now in preparation, a single one of which will cost $2000. Everything to be printed should be first scrutinized, especially as lately they had heard so much about plunder.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

## KANSAS NEWS.

St. Louis, Dec. 8. The Democrat received Kansas letters to night, containing two proclamations of Provisional Governor Calhoun, specifying the manner of elections on the 21st, for submitting the Constitution; and on the first Monday of January for State officers; and also giving the names of the County Commissioners for each county.

At a mass convention at Leavenworth on the 27th ult. a resolution was passed requesting the Territorial Legislature to meet at Lecompton Dec. 3. The resolution was adopted, under the belief that acting Gov. Stanton will reconize the Legislature so convened. Gen. Lane offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, pledging themselves, in case Stanton declined to convene the Legislature to put the Topeka government in motion, and stand or fall by it.

A Democratic Convention has been called for the 24th.

The Democrat learns from private sources that Stanton has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature, to be held on the 7th of December.

St. Louis, Dec. 10. The Democrat has received letters to-night, containing the proceedings of the delegates to the Convention held at Lawrence on the 24 inst. The entire Territory was represented. Charles Robinson was the President. Resolutions were unanimously adopted repudiating the Lecompton Constitution, pledging ceaseless hostility to it, denouncing the elections to be held on the 21st inst. and 4th proximo, declaring that the Legislature elected October 5 shall not be suspended by any Constitution or State Government, until a fair and impartial vote be had, endorsing the Topeka Constitution, and requesting the Territorial Legislature in their extra session to frame an election law and submit the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions to the people, the one receiving the majority of the legislative vote to become the fundamental law of the State of Kansas.

Resolutions also passed, returning thanks to Secretary Stanton for calling a special session of the Legislature. Speeches were made by Gov. Robinson, Gen. Lane, and Messrs. Tucker, Redpath and others.

The Mormons. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer concludes, from hints which he gathered in an interview with Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, that the Mormons have in reserve, as a final place of retreat, a settlement on the borders of Upper California, which, by their arrangements with some of the Indian tribes, they will be able to hold against Mexico, and which is beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. Sonora is probably intended. Brigham Young probably does not contemplates a regular battle with the government troops, but will annoy and impede them in every possible manner, destroy their provisions, ammunition and forage whenever he can lay hands upon it, and wink at assassinations, ambushes and indiscriminate slaughter, whenever accomplished by his own people or their Indian allies; knowing that he has got to quit Utah, he is determined to do all the mischief he can. Our crusade against the Mormons says the correspondent, will probably be to recover possession of the territory of Utah, but at a great loss of life and property, while the saints themselves will gradually mysteriously disappear among the fastnesses of the mountains, to be heard of again in their gregarious condition where they can set us entirely at defiance.

Later from Mexico. *New Orleans, Dec.* 11. The steamship Tennessee has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz the 7th inst., bringing advices from the City of Mexico to the 4th inst. The position of the government was decidedly better than at the date of the last advices, the reactionary forces having been vanquished by the government troops at Puebla and other points.

Comonfort and the Supreme Court were formally installed on the 1st of December.

The port of Navidad had been declared open to commerce.

The government had issued a proclamation regulating the transportation across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by the Louisiana Company.

The latest advices from Yucatan state that Campeachy was still beseiged, and that the inhabitants were suffering severely for want of provisions.

From Liberia. Intelligence from Monrovia, to the 15th of October has been received by the schooner President Benson, which arrived at Baltimore on the 3d. B. V. R. James writes to the corresponding secretary of the colonization board, under date of Oct. 15:—"The rice crop in and around Liberia has again failed. I never knew rice so scarce as it is this year. In Bassa Cove there is an entire failure of almost all kinds of food, which I must say is owing somewhat to the neglect of the people to plant, for the season for growing potatoes and cassades has been favorable. In Messurado county we have plenty of potatoes and cassades, but very little rice; with care and prudence the people in this county need not suffer for food. In the other counties there must be much suffering."

The Philadelphia Frauds. *Philadelphia, Dec.* 10. Our Common Council this evening ordered the District Attorney to commence criminal proceedings against the members of the Board of Health for forgeries, and for obtaining moneys fraudulently from the Treasury. The City Solicitor was also ordered to commence a civil suit against Messrs. Kane and Schaffer, the contractors for filling Prime street lot, for an alleged overcharge. An ordinance abolishing the present Board of Health, was considered, but its legality was questioned. A very exciting debate took place upon it.

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Recovery of Letters Stolen by Tuckerman. Mr. Holbrook, the special agent of the Post Office department who arrested Tuckerman, the mail robber, reports the recovery of over four hundred letters for foreign ports; which have not been violated, and which were forwarded by the steamer of Saturday, 5th instant, from New York for Liverpool. These letters were mailed at New Orleans on the 7th ultimo, and left New York for Boston on the night of Sunday, the 15th. Among them are many letters from San Francisco and other places in California.

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British Annexation of a Gold Region. A captain in the British naval service, and senior naval officer in Australia, has formally annexed the Cocos Islands to the extended domain of Great Britain. About six months ago, an expedition set out from San Francisco, for the purpose of recovering the treasure which is supposed to have been buried by pirates, who took it from a Spanish vessel somewhere in the Cocos Islands. The amount is supposed to be some fifteen millions of dollars, and the party who have left San Francisco in search of it were very sanguine of success.

## AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | $6 50 to 5 50 | Round Hog, | $8 00 to 9 00 |
| Corn Meal, | 1 00 to 1 25 | Clear Salt Pork, | 12 00 to 14 00 |
| Rye Meal, | 1 25 to 0 00 | Mutton, | 6 to 8 |
| Wheat, | 1 75 to 1 80 | Turkeys, | 7 to 10 |
| Rye, | 1 00 to 1 10 | Chickens, | 6 to 8 |
| Corn, | 95 to 1 00 | Geese, | 8 to 12 |
| Beans, | 1 00 to 1 50 | Clover Seed, | 12 to 15 |
| Oats, | 35 to 40 | Herdsgrass, | $3 00 to 3 50 |
| Potatoes, | 40 to 45 | Red Top, | 75 to 83 |
| Dried Apples, | 8 to 10 | Hay, | $ 00 to 10 00 |
| Cooking " | 33 to 40 | Lime, | 95 to 1 00 |
| Winter " | 60 to 75 | Fleece Wool, | 20 to 25 |
| Butter, | 18 to 20 | Pulled Wool, | 18 to 23 |
| Cheese, | 8 to 10 | Lamb Skins, | 25 to 50 |
| Eggs, | 16 to 17 | Hides, | 4½ to 5 |
| Lard, | 14 to 16 | | |

## BRIGHTON MARKET.

Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1857.

At market, 1200 beef cattle; 2000 sheep; 800 swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $7 75 @ $8 00; first quality, $7 25 @ $7 75; second, $6 85 @ $7 07; third, $5 75 @ $7 00.

*Working Oxen.*—No sales.

*Cows and Calves.*—Sales from $20 to $40.

*Sheep.*—Sales in lots, from $1 50 to $3 50.

*Swine.*—At retail, from 7 to 8 cents.

## BOSTON MARKET.

Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

Flour.—Sales of Western superfine at $5 00; fancy, $5 00 @ 5 25; extra, $5 75 @ $8 00.

Grain.—Corn—Sales of yellow at 80 @ 90c; mixed at 80 @ 82c. Oats—Northern at 45 @ 46 cents. Rye, 85c.

Hay.—Sales of Eastern at $12 @ $13 ₱ ton.

### Joy to the Admirers of a Fine Head of Rich Glossy Hair.

Talk of beauty,—it cannot exist without a fine head of hair; then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt:

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair,—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call, then, upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongues of thousands. The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

Deep River, Conn., July 23, 1857.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf and now the hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place; you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here.

Yours with respect, RUFUS PRATT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1856.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact *bald*. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the tip of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine Street.

Vincennes, Ia., June 22, 1853.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have for several years been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would therefore recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Yours, WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the good old Astor Railing establishment), and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all good Druggists. Wm. C. Goodwin & Co., Potter & Weeks, M. S. Burr & Co., Wholesale Agents for Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland. Sold in Augusta by C. F. POTTER. 3m41

## Hymenial.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower;
The world was sad—the garden was a wild—
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

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In this city, 4th inst., by Rev. I. H. Ingraham, Mr. DANIEL FOSTER to Miss C. MARIA E. COLEMAN, all of this city.

In this city, by Rev. J. Colby, Capt. WM. SMITH of New Sharon, to Mrs. LOIS FRIZZELL of this city.

In Palermo, 7th inst., by J. Bagley, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. TURNER to Miss MARY E. GREELY, both of Palermo.

In Appleton, 24th ult., Mr. HENRY M. PEASE to Miss HANNAH RICHARDSON, both of Appleton.

In Eastport, 1st inst., WM. H. TUCK, Esq., to Miss SARAH P. FAVOR.

In Bath, 6th inst., Mr. DANIEL D. HODSDON to Miss LYDIA E. WILLIAMS; 6th inst., Mr. WARREN M. DAIN to Miss ELIZABETH TARR,—all of Bath.

In Boothbay, 19th ult., Capt. SAM'L E. DODGE of Edgecomb, to Miss ORRA E. McCOBB, of Boothbay.

In Portland, 27th ult., Mr. JOHN H. BARBERICK to Miss ELIZABETH M. PETTENGILL, both of Portland; 6th inst., Mr. SAM'L F. LIBBY to Miss OCTAVIA BAILEY, both of Portland.

In Brunswick, 3d ult., Mr. ISAAC J. JACK to Miss MARGARET J. GRAY, both of Brunswick; 10th ult., Mr. S. ELLISON SMULLEN of Lisbon, to Miss BEAULAH S. PRINCE of Brunswick; 3d inst., Mr. J. D. PENNELL to Miss A. J. REED, both of Brunswick.

At Great Falls, N. H., Mr. SAMUEL P. CHESLEY of Great Falls, to Miss LYDIA J. LEWIS of Brunswick, Me.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. LAFAYETTE LANY of Gilead, Me., to Miss MARY A. BRAY of Kittery, Me.

In Topsham, 29th ult., Mr. WM. P. MOLEN to Miss ELIZABETH GALWAY.

In Peru, 7th inst., Mr. CHRISTOPHER W. BARTLETT to Miss HANNAH RIPLEY, both of Peru.

In Dover, N. H., 8th inst., by Rev. R. F. Parsons, Mr. L. D. CHADWICK to Miss LIZZIE GODDARD, both of China, Me.; Mr. GEORGE W. COLOMBY of Dover, to Miss LUCY A. GOODWIN of Berwick, Me.

In Freedom, N. H., 3d inst., Mr. LEANDER A. DOW of Baldwin, Me., to Miss MARY E. HAVEN of Hiram, Me.; 6th inst., Mr. DANIEL TOWNSEND of Buxton, Me., to Miss SARAH J. NORTON of Limington, Me.

## Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

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In this city, Mrs. ANNIE FLETCHER, aged 75 years.

In North Fayette, 12th inst., Mrs. R. P. WATSON, wife of S. N. Watson, Esq., and daughter of Elijah Clough, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, aged 39 years.

In Winthrop, Mrs. SARAH M. FOSTER, wife of Wm. Foster aged 24 years.

In East Livermore, JAMES FORD, formerly of Readfield, aged 96 years.

In Windsor, 8th inst., Mrs. SALLY BUGBEE, widow of the late John Bugbee of Windsor, aged 87 years 8 months 18 days.

In Stockton, 2d inst., SARAH EMMA SANBORN, youngest daughter of John and Susan Sanborn, aged 3 yrs. 3 mo. 6 days.

In Farmington, 1st inst., Capt. REUBEN BUTTERFIELD, a native of Dunstable, Mass., aged 93 years. He was among the earliest settlers in that part of our State.

In Farmingdale, 1st inst., Mrs. MARIAH B. TITCOMB, wife of the late Samuel Titcomb, aged 87 years 3 months.

In Berwick, 7th inst., Capt. JOSHUA KNOX, aged 70 yrs.

In Biddeford, 3d inst., Mr. JOHN GILLEY, aged 25 years.

In Topsham, 6th inst., ALDEN B. FISH, aged 45 years 10 mo.

In Bowdoinham, 21 inst., JOSEPH S. BEAL, aged 34 years.

In Woolwich, 6th inst., Mrs. SARAH RAIRDON, aged 89 yrs.

In Woolwich, 3d inst., Capt. THOMAS SEAL, aged 85 yrs.

In Lyman, 25th ult., Mrs. JERUSHA MOULTON, widow of the late Samuel Moulton, Esq., aged 84 years 8 months.

In New Gloucester, 4th inst., Miss LYDIA M. PIKE, aged 25 years 6 months.

In Skowhegan, 6th inst., ANN PRATT, relict of the late Jacob Pratt, aged 70 years.

In Harrington, 32st ult., Mrs. ANNA COFFIN, widow of the late Temple Coffin, aged 81 years.

In Belfast, 7th inst., JOHN W. BOWMAN, aged 32 years.

In East Knox, 30th ult., GEORGE E. PRATT, son of Rev. George Pratt, of the East Maine Conference, aged 23 yrs. 2 mo.

In Embden, 24th ult., Mrs. MARY P. LOCKE, wife of John C Locke, formerly of Hallowell, aged 36 years.

In Madison, 30th ult., Mrs. ANNA REED, relict of the late Daniel Reed, aged 95 years; JOSHUA BLACKWELL, aged 80 years.

In Portland, 5th inst, Mrs. ALICE I. CUMMINGS, wife of Dr. W. Cummings, aged 31 years; 6th inst., JOHN FENNELLY, aged 72 years; 8th inst., Miss ELECTA E. PERRY of Naples, aged 41 years; 9th inst., Mrs. LYDIA M. M. LARRABEE, aged 72 years 6 months; THOMAS PAINE, aged 55 years; 10th inst., Mrs. MARY I. FOYE, widow of the late Henry Foye, aged 73 years.

In Havana, 8th ult., JAMES E. JEWELL, son of James and Mary Jewell of Phipsburg, Me., aged 17 years.

In Constantinople, Turkey, 5th ult., Mrs. H. M. L. HAMLIN, Missionary of the American Board.

In Indian Valley, Cal., Oct. 26th, Mrs. ABBY B. BRACKETT, wife of Charles A. Brackett of China, Me, aged 23 yrs. 3 mos.

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## LEVEE!

The LADIES of the First Baptist Society in this city, beg respectfully to announce that they will hold

TWO GRAND FESTIVALS

at WINTHROP HALL, on MONDAY and TUESDAY Evenings, Dec. 21st and 22d. The Entertainment will consist of a series of BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX, never before produced in this city, together with Instrumental and Vocal Music, Oysters, Ice Cream, "Nice Hot Corn," Hot Coffee, &c., &c.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

The Ladies also beg leave to say that in the purchase of an ORGAN for their Church, they have recently sustained a loss of Three Hundred Dollars, by having to pay a claim on the Instrument unbeknown to them at the time of the purchase; and to meet this misfortune is the object of the Levee. Citizens of Augusta and vicinity, will you help us?

Augusta, Dec. 15, 1857. 1w52

## Maine Female Seminary.

The Winter Session will commence on THURSDAY, Jan. 7th. Besides the facilities offered to young Ladies for the pursuit of their general education, especial attention is given in the NORMAL CLASSES to the preparation of Teachers for their future work. Apply to E. F. WESTON, Principal.

Gorham, Dec. 11, 1857. 52

## Notice.

About the 20th of October last, WM. RICE gave a Receipt for $2 to a subscriber to the Maine Farmer, but did not take his name. Will the holder of the Receipt report to me, or said Rice, that he may be credited for the same?

Bangor, Dec. 12, 1857. 52 JABEZ TRUE, Agent.

## Committee on Crops.

The Committee of the Kennebec Ag. Society on CROPS will be in session at the Maine Farmer Office, on TUESDAY next (Dec. 22d), at 10 o'clock A. M. E. HOLMES, Ch'n.

Dec. 15, 1857. 1w52

## Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods sold from the first day of August, 1857, to the 30th day of November, 1857, are hereby requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of January, 1858.

Z. BUTTERFIELD, Agent,
By order of the Owners.

East Vassalboro', Dec. 1, 1857. 4w51

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account are hereby requested to call and settle the same before the 15th of January 1858, if they wish to save cost.

Z. BUTTERFIELD.

## Best Cough Medicine,

Manufactured in Candy and sold by
45 WM. WENDENBURG, Water st., Augusta.

## TO FARMERS.

### THE AUGUSTA MUT. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Continues to Insure Property in Two Classes.

First Class.

The First Class includes Farmers' Buildings, detached Dwelling Houses, Barns and their contents.

Second Class.

The Second Class includes Stores, Houses and Stables in villages, Taverns, Public Buildings, and other property as the Directors shall not deem more hazardous. Each Class is liable only for its own losses.

N. B. This Company promptly pays its Losses, every person insured is a member, can have a voice in selecting its officers, practice can be easily given in case of loss, and losses can be enforced in the courts of our own State; the expenses of the Company are not large; the rates of Insurance small in the above classes. Insure in Companies in your own State, if you wish to be safe.

Applications may be made to the Secretary, at his Office in Augusta, or to Agents.

J. W. NORTH, President.
Augusta, Me., Dec. 10, 1857. 3m52

## DRY GOODS GOING!

GOING! GOING!

PANIC PRICES FOR 30 DAYS

For Cash!

The subscribers would inform their old customers and purchasers of Dry Goods, that we have the time to make their selections. The credit system has compelled the Jobbers, Importers and Agents of American, English, French and German Factories to make unprecedented sacrifices on their Goods, at private and at auction sales, and as we enjoy privileges in buying for Cash unsurpassed by none in the State, either at auction, at private sale, or of the Agents, and having had seven years of clerkship experience in New York, and eleven years of business experience here, we fancy that we can give as great, or greater Bargains than those firms whose bills adorn our buildings and posts, and who fill our newspapers with their flaming advertisements. The Panic Prices for 30 days will be

AT COST!

For Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, bleached and brown Sheetings, Flannel of all kinds, Black and colored Silks, Cashmere and Bay State Shawls, Thibets, Lyonese and DeLaines, Prints,

Spool Cotton, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silk Warp Thibets, | selling at 50 cents. | Old price 75 cents. | |
| Wool Plaids | " 33 " | " 50 | " |
| Merrimac Prints, | " 9 " | " 11 | " |
| Pacific and Cocheco Prints, | " 9 " | " 11 | " |
| Extra | " 6½ " | " 8 | " |
| 4-4 Bates bleached cloth, | " 10 " | " 14 | " |
| Portsmouth Ribbed Hose, | " 19 " | " 33 | " |
| Spool Cotton, | " 4 " | " 5 | " |

We are determined not to be behind the Times in

Selling Cheap.

The Goods will be freely shown and their quality fairly stated; and in pursuit of an earnest purpose to transact business justly, we hope to retain and increase that patronage which we have hitherto enjoyed, and for which we feel most grateful.

P. S. We intend to keep the Willimantic Patent Finish Spool Cotton, colored and white, should it prove satisfactory after being tested; also, Brooks' do., at 4 cents a spool.

S. & O. C. WHITEHOUSE.
Augusta, Dec. 7, 1857. 3w51

## THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS

In Augusta, offered at Prices Suited to the Times.

NASON, HAMLEN & Co.,

are receiving large additions to their former stock, which they have recently purchased for cash, at auction, in New York, all of which will be sold for cash, at Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as will satisfy purchasers, and insure another call. Our Stock is too extensive to enumerate kinds or prices, but in it may be found

| | |
|---|---|
|

# The Muse.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

## SANTA FILOMENA.*

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise,
To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares.

Honor to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low!

Thus thought I, as by night I read
Of the great army of the dead,
The trenches cold and damp,
The starved and frozen camp—

The wounded from the battle plain,
In dreary hospitals of pain,
The cheerless corridors,
The cold and stony floors.

Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom,
And flit from room to room.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls.

As if a door in heaven should be
Opened, and then closed suddenly,
The vision came and went,
The light shone and was spent.

On England's annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
That light its rays shall cast
From portals of the past.

A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

Nor even shall be wanting nere
The palm, the lily and the spear,
The symbols that of yore
Saint Filomena bore.

* Saint Nightingale—a tribute to Florence, the saint of the Crimea.

## MOTHER FAIRIE.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Good old mother Fairie,
Sitting by your fire,
Have you any little folks
You would like to hire?
I want no chubby drudges
To milk and churn and spin,
Nor old and wrinkled brawnies,
With grizzly beards and thin;
But patient little people,
With hands of busy care,
A gentle speech and loving hearts;
Say, have you such to spare?
I know a poor, pale body,
Who cannot sleep at night,
And I want the little people,
To keep her chamber bright;
To chase away the shadows
That make her moan and weep,
To sing her loving lullabies,
And kiss her eyes asleep.
And when in dreams she reaches
For pleasures dead and gone,
To hold her wasting fingers,
And make the rings stay on.
They must be very cunning
To make the future shine,
Like leaves, and flowers and strawberries,
A-growing on one vine.
Good old mother Fairie,
Since my need you know,
Tell me, have you any folk,
Wise enough to go?

# The Story Teller.

## TWO WAYS TO SAVE MONEY.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The following sketch of real life so plainly exhibits a lesson which might be profitably followed by many of our people, that we give it to the reader simply as it occurred, only concealing the real names of the parties concerned. And as the story bears its own moral we will not tire you with any "reflections."

John Poland and Anson Lyman bought farms adjoining each other. The land had formerly been owned by one man who had carried on the whole, employing a heavy force in the work. When the two friends bought the land it was as equally divided as possible; and after the line of separation had been run, those who had worked much on the land declared that they would not give the "toss of a copper" for a choice between the two farms. The old buildings were almost useless, so new ones were erected, and at the same time both men commenced farming in earnest. They were poor, having paid their last pennies for the farms, and being obliged to run some in debt to get stock and tools.

In all respects the two men commenced evenly. They were both married, and while Poland had one son and two daughters, Lyman had one daughter and two sons.

"Look ye," said Lyman, as the two sat together after their farming operations were commenced, "I have set my mark to aim at. I'm determined, if I have my health, to lay up a thousand dollars, clear of everything, in five years."

"That is rather a short time for such a purpose," returned Poland.

"Not a bit," cried the other, enthusiastically. "I'm not going to wear my back-bone away for nothing. *I'm going to lay up money?*"

"So I hope to do," said Poland, "but money isn't the first consideration."

"What's the reason it isn't?" asked Lyman. "If you have money you can have everything. Money is the key that unlocks all doors—the card that admits you to all places. O! give me a thousand dollars, and I'll be content?"

"So I must have a thousand dollars," remarked Poland; and then the conversation took another turn.

One day a man came along who had some splendid young cattle. They were of a pure English breed, or rather a cross between two of the best breeds ever imported, and came very high. Poland saw him passing and hailed him. Our friend was anxious to grow a fine stock, and he knew that he must commence in the right way.

The owner of the stock said he was willing to sell, but he must have his price. He had a fine young pair, male and female, two years old, which he would sell for two hundred dollars. Poland offered his note on six months, together with a bill of sale of the cattle as security. The owner was satisfied, and the bargain made. The animals were brought home, and Poland was not disappointed in his purchase.

"*Phew!*" broke from Lyman's lips, as he heard the price which his neighbor had paid for the new stock. "Two hundred dollars for a two-year-old bull and heifer! Why—what on earth could you have been thinking of, Poland? Why—I wouldn't have given seventy-five dollars for 'm no how. My cows will give as much milk and make as much butter and cheese. I tell you plainly you'll never see that thousand dollars if you launch out in that way."

"But, my dear sir, I am determined to have the best stock I can get," returned Poland, earnestly; "for those farmes who have made the most money have made it from stock. I assure it you is one of the greatest failings our farmers have that they are content when, by a little trouble and expense, they could have much better."

"My stock answers my purpose, at any rate," resumed Lyman. "I can't afford to pay two hundred dollars for a pair of two-year-olds, and one of them a heifer at that, when for fifty dollars I can buy one of the best cows in the country."

"You have a right to your own opinions."

"Aye—and I'll have my thousand dollars, too," laughed Lyman, as he turned away.

It was only a week after this that the canvasser for an agricultural newspaper stopped at Lyman's house; but he couldn't afford to take it.

"Hadn't you better?" ventured his wife.

"No. We take the *Village Pickings*, published right in our own town, and that's enough. You know what I told you, Dolly,—I must have that *thousand dollars!*"

"Then you won't take it?" said the agent.

"No, sir. Can't afford it. But there's my neighbor Poland—he'll take anything that anybody offers him."

"I've called on him, sir, and he told me I'd better stop here. He said you were taking no agricultural paper."

"And did he subscribe?"

"Yes—and paid me the money."

"I tell ye, Dolly, Poland's thousand dollars 'll come out minus;—now you mark my words."

Dolly Lyman said nothing, for she was troubled at that moment by the thought that her husband was exercising a spirit of penuriousness which looked mean; but she did not say so.

"Hallo! what ye doing?" cried Lyman, as he saw Poland commencing to run a fence across his field.

"I'm going to throw out just half of this field into pasturing," returned Poland.

"What!" exclaimed Lyman, hardly able to believe what he had heard. "Throw off half of your field Why—that won't leave you with more than twenty acres to till."

"I know it,—and that's all I want. I am determined not to waste my time and energies in swinging a scythe over forty acres of land after five-and-twenty tuns of hay, when I can get forty tuns from twenty acres."

"Crazy as a March hare!" muttered Lyman, as he turned away.

Ere long Lyman was met by another surprise. He was at the hotel in the village one day, and there learned that his neighbor Poland had engaged all their manure for four years; and that he was to pay for it in wood, and butter, and cheese, and such other articles of produce as might be wanted.

"Dolly, what *do* you suppose Poland has been and done now?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," returned the wife, looking up.

"Well, I'll tell you:—He's been and engaged all the manure made at the tavern stables for the next four years! And he's got to haul wood, and let his butter and cheese go, to pay for it!"

On the same day he saw Poland, and asked him what he meant.

"I mean to bring my farm up," returned the latter.

"But I get manure enough for two acres of corn every year, and that's enough," said Lyman.

"For you it may be, but I wish to manure more. Our land was well run out when we took it, and in order to get it up to its fullest capacity we must be prodigal of rich dressing."

"Well," said Lyman, with a sort of pitying expression,—"go ahead; but if you ever see your money, let me know."

"I'll give you a good account, never fear," replied Poland, laughing. "I must feed my land if I would have it feed me. We haven't got land here like those rich alluvial bottoms in the west. My land needs nursing now."

But Anson Lyman couldn't see the use of wasting money in that way. He thought the man who would first cut his tillage land down one half, and then go off and buy such a quantity of manure, must be little better than foolish. *He* wasn't such a fool at all events.

During the following winter, while Lyman was cutting and hauling wood to the village for two dollars and a half per cord, "*poor*" Poland was hauling his to the tavern to pay for manure which he hadn't got yet!

It was on the first day of April that Poland came to see his neighbor. He wanted to borrow a hundred dollars for six months, or for a year if he could.

"What ye going to do with it?" asked Lyman.

"I want to make some improvements in my barn cellar, and also enlarge the building by putting on a tie-up, thus throwing the cattle out of my main barn."

"I declare, Poland, it's too bad," said Lyman, pityingly. "Here I've laid up over two hundred dollars clear cash, and you are worse off than nothing—in debt. By the jingo, John, I don't want to see you fooling away money so. Your barn is large enough—as large as mine is with double your land to empty into it. If I lend you a hundred dollars what assurance have I that I shall ever see it? I'd rather let it go where I know it is safe. I shouldn't want to sue you, and I might not get it without. Your barn is as good as mine, and you have no more need to be borrowing than I have,—or, you shouldn't have."

John Poland didn't say anything about the two animals he had bought a year and a half before, and the calf they had yielded him, for which he had been offered within the week four hundred dollars. He owned that amount of stock over and above the stock owned by Lyman. He turned the subject of conversation as quickly as possible, for he wanted to hear no more reasons from his friend for not lending him the money.

That afternoon he went over to see the man of whom he had bought this new stock, who lent him the money he needed readily.

"What a fool!" said Lyman, as he saw the carpenters at work tearing away one whole side of his neighbor's barn, preparatory to adding an apartment capable of accommodating forty-five "head of cattle." However, Poland worked on, and tried in vain to get his neighbor to listen to some of his advice.

"Don't talk to me," cried Lyman at the end of the second year. "I've got four hundred dollars at interest. How much you got?"

"A thousand or so," returned the other.

"Eh? What do you mean?"

"Why, all the money I've laid out on this place is at interest."

"Oho—ah, ha, ha, ha,—and now how much interest have you realized?"

"So far I've let it all run at compound interest—put the interest right in with the principal, and there it lies."

"Yes, and there it will lie. I don't believe you can raise fifty dollars now in cash."

"You are right, Lyman—I could not raise it without selling someting which I do not wish at present to part with."

"I thought so. But take your own way."

Ere long Anson Lyman was astonished to find that his neighbor had subscribed for a third paper, besides buying a lot of books for his children.

"What's the use?" he said, as he sat in his neighbor's front room, and saw a large pile of books on the shelf. "I want my children to learn to work—not to be spending their time over books. They get schooling enough when our school is open."

"So I mean that my children shall learn to work," returned Poland; "but that shall not prevent them from becoming well educated. I would rather leave them with good health, good characters, and well educated, than with thousands of dollars each, minus the education."

"Oho! That's the way you mean to lay up a thousand dollars; to have it in books, and papers, and new tie-ups, and such like?"

"You shall see when the time is up."

"We shall," returned Lyman, as he turned towards home.

Mr. Lyman had not fully realized how much corn Poland had received from the land he had manured so heavily and carefully; and on the second year he only noticed that his neighbor had "extraordinary *good luck*" with his wheat, getting about ninety bushels from three acres. But he had occasion to open his eyes the third year.

One evening just at sundown, he went over into Poland's field, where the men were just finishing raking up the three acre piece where the grain had been the year before—the first piece the present owner had plowed up and dressed.

"Been poling some hay on here," said Lyman, as he saw the huge bunches of hay nearly as thick as they could stand.

"No—this was all cut from these three acres," returned Poland.

Lyman counted the bundles, and then estimated their average weight, and upon reckoning up he found that the land had yielded not far from *four tons to the acre!* He had just got in the *two acres* which he had first dressed upon the new farm, and he had obtained short of two tons per acre! He knew that Poland had got ten bushels more of wheat per acre than he had done, and also more corn. He began to think; but yet he would not let his money go for any such "*experiments*" upon his place.

The five years came around, and Anson Lyman went on that day and sold fourteen bushels of corn in order to get fourteen dollars to put with nine hundred and eighty-six dollars which he had at home.

"Well, Poland, I've got the prize!" said Lyman, entering the former's barn in the afternoon. It was early spring, just five years from the day on which they had bought. "I've got the thousand dollars; now what have you got:"

"Well—I have not far from four hundred dollars in money."

"Aha—I thought so."

"But, Anson Lyman," said Poland, almost sternly, "are your eyes not opened yet?"

"Opened! What d'ye mean?"

"Well, I mean that my farm, to-day, will sell for one thousand dollars more than yours will. Look at my hay-mow. There are nearly twenty tons of hay; you have not ten. And, mind you, I have five head of cattle more than you have. Next season I shall cut more hay from twelve acres which I have now regenerated, than you will cut upon your whole forty acres; and you know my hay is worth far more a pound than your hay is. I told you I had five more head of cattle than you had. For these five creatures I can, within six hours, take seven hundred dollars cash; but no such money can purchase them of me.

"Ah. Lyman you have been saving money, but you have taken it from your farm without returning anything for it."

"Never mind—I've got my thousand dollars, and I've got my farm, as good as it was the day I bought it."

"Not quite, Lyman."

"How so?"

"You've taken off two hundred cords of good wood."

"Well—so you took off some."

"Aye—but what I took from my wood-lot I put back upon my field, I did not take it from the farm."

Mr. Lyman went away with new thoughts.

Time passed on, and at the end of another five years the eyes of Anson Lyman were wholly opened. Poland had now raised quite a stock of noble cattle from his first purchase, and commenced to sell to the beef market. Two hundred dollars was the least any one of them brought when fatted; and one bullock, four years old, brought him three hundred and ten dollars. His twenty-acre field was like a garden, yielding, such as was mowed, an average of three tons to the acre. In short, his whole farm was under the best of training and improvement, and now yielded him back a heavy interest upon all that he had expended. During one fall he took over a thousand dollars for stock and produce; and he was offered five thousand dollars for his place, while Lyman could not have found a purchaser at fifteen hundred!

"Dolly," said Anson Lyman, sinking into a chair, "I've been a fool!—a fool! I say!"

"Why—Anson—what do you mean?"

"Mean? Look at Poland's farm."

"I have looked at it from the first, Anson."

"You have? And what have you seen?"

"Why—I saw that John Poland was making a comfortable home for himself and family, and increasing the value of his farm tenfold."

"And why didn't you tell me so?"

"I did tell you so, husband, and you said I was a fool."

"I remember. Well—never mind. 'Tisn't too late now."

On the next morning Mr. Lyman went over to his neighbor's and frankly said,—

"Poland, you must help me. I want to learn to be a farmer,"

"I will help you with pleasure, Anson; and you can begin far more easily than I did, for you have money."

And Lyman commenced. The thousand dollars were nearly all expended in the work, but in the end he found himself the gainer, and his dollars came back to him with interest twice-told. He had learned a lesson which many might follow with profit.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE. On Saturday morning last the large block of buildings in Rochester, New York, occupied in part by the Daily Democrat, was burned to the ground, and with it almost the entire material, the presses, &c., of the printing office, involving a loss of some $30,000. In the afternoon of the same day, before even the type of the establishment, melted into one general mass, had become cooled, the Democrat appeared in its usual size and form, giving a full account of the conflagration! This is rather crowding even the usual enterprise of newspaper proprietors, but we believe it is but a fair type of the energy of the "daily" establishments of Western New York. In appearing, the editors say, "the Democrat, like the King, never dies," and its readers will begin to think so.

EXTRAVAGANCE. Cleopatra was the first to fling away jewels in the piggish manner condemned by the proverb. She was in the habit of throwing pearls to Antony's (s)wine.

[Punch.

OLD Gentleman (affectionately.) My son, why do you chew that filthy tobacco? Precious youth (stiffly.) To get the juice out of it, old codger!

## FIRST PAGE INDEX

TO THE

## MAINE FARMER:

Volume XXV.—1857.

[We give below an index of the agricultural and miscellaneous matter of the FIRST page only, of the present volume. The figures refer to the NUMBER of the paper, instead of the PAGE.]

### Editorial.


Advice, good 3
Agriculture, Board of 3
department of 4
liberal bequest to 13
of Maine, &c. 42
Agricultural Meeting, 7
publications, 8, 9, 10, 12, 10, 24, 29, 49, 52
Society, Essex, trans. of 9
implements, national trial, 13, 25
hall, dedication of 17
Society, Mass. State 18, 47
Soc'y Northumberland N. S. 14
Society, U. S. 14
Animals, large 12
Artificial fertilizers, value of 27
Artichoke, is it of use? 31
Apple crop 31
parer, new 40
Gravenstein 48
Aqueduct at Forks 25
Autumn and the trees, 43
work for 45
Black Hawk, death of 1
Bees, look to your hive make wax 9
Blackboards, 11
Blackberry, New Rochelle 20
Borer, the 25
Barometer, cheap 27
Budding, 29
Barn, circular 31
Breeders, hint to 34
Berry crop, the 40
Bills, file off their 50
Chinese Sugar Cane, 1, 6, 17, 22, 44
experiments with sugar from 49, 52
clear syrup from 50
Cattle Shows, horse racing at Register, 23, 24, 28, 29, 33
Cattle, film on eyes 3
Cranberries, culture of 6
Chess question, the 11
Cherries, ground 13, 19
Curculio, the 16
Corns, get off my 16
Coal, peat 18
mysteries of junk of 18
Crows, brimstone for 21
Corn, fodder measuring in ear 24
Cat bird, the 25
Calf raising, chapter on 28
Cows, good lot of Capt. Brown's Col. Jaques' Creampot Inoculating for distemper what is a good 29
Canker worms, none in Me. 29
Draining, 1
Divining rod, 26
Durhams, beef and milch 28
Dairy management, 29
Essex Swine, 3
Evans, Wm., Esq., death of 14
Egg, big 38
Forage, analysis needed 1
Farmers, meteorology for 2
Fruit trees, two modes of planting 11
pruning 12
Farming, does it pay? 12
glimpse at German 26
Farm improvements, premiums on 13
Fish, raising 29
Free martin giving milk, 32
Grafts, look to your 3
Guano on sandy lands 5
Grain, sowing with drill preserving 13
Grass crop, prospects of 24
Grape culture, 18
Rebecca 19
Diana 23
Northern Muscadine 43
good method of keeping 43
vines, look to 47
Gooseberry mildew, 24, 40
Houghton's seedling 49
Garget, cure for 47
Horses, Morgan 4
good sale of 14
Hops, paper from 13
Hort. Society, Mass. 15
Hay harvest, 23
caps, 38
Husking machines, 44
Homeward bound, 46
Heifers, steer 20
Insects, study the 21
Implements, improved 41
Layering, 34
Merinoes, Silesian 3
Muck, time to dig 5
look out for 36
Manure, deal of money for little 8
ocean 31
Maple sugar, manufacture of 10
May, work for 29
Mangel wurtzel 32
Maine, compliment to 45
Nature, freak of 18
Oxen, working 24
Onion worms, 29
Oaks in Maine, Overboot, new 50
Plaster, 27, 48
get up your to kill lice 3
Pomological Soc'y, Me. 7
American 13
Pumpkin, big 9
Potatoes, culture of sweet Chinese, 11
rot and bugs, 42
rot of 1857, 45
burying 46
rot, preventive of 46
Poultry, vermin on 15
Pitts' horse power, 18
Plow, Hurlbert's patent 21
Steam 23
Patents, to procure 36
Plowing, bad, a national sin 26
Roads, draining 28
Raspberry, Brinckle's orange 28
Root and straw cutters, 30
Roofs and roofing, 50
Sorghum, (see Ch. sug. cane) 41
Sheep, protecting in winter saiving 1
Swine, Essex 3
Safe old Fellows," 38
Stock company, Tennessee 38
from Moosehead, 40
Sunflowers, increase of 24
Striped bugs, 27, 30
Smart old men, 38
Sewing machines, 42
Turtle soup without turtle, 9
Trees, labeling 20
prepare against mice 50
Turnip crop, the 33
Turkey, the 34
Toes, good for cold 50
Volume XXV., commencement of 1
close of 52
Whitman's horse power, 32
Woods, valuable W. I. 37
Wheat, winter and spring 37
Weevil, proposed remedy against 51


### WAIFS FROM OUR COPY DRAWER.


Aqueducts, pipes for 23
Apple trees, lice on 28
Biddies, nut for Waterville 36
Cattle, lice on 22
Crib ait, 23
Cranberries, 24
Cow, a large a good prolific 28, 32, 36
Calf, large 24, 26, 28, 32, 36
Corn and apple trees, beer 27
California farming, 28
Dysentery, simple cure 23
Franklin county, 28
Grease, 22
Good yield, 31
Ground cherry, 1
Grass, witch, to kill 31, 36
&c., tall 36
Horses, sores on to prevent breaking bridle 27
Hen, singular disease of 26
Milk paint, 27
Maple sugar, 32
Mowing, good 36
Optics, 22
Oaks, twin 23
Oats, black, 24
Potatoes, experiment on seed 21
Patent Office report, 32
Pear tree blossoming in July 32
Provinces, crops in 36
Root Cutter, 22
Roofs, painting 23
Receipts, sundry ag'l 24
Sheep, prolific 22, 26, 28
Striped bugs, 22, 26
Stock in Dexter, 22
Seed, quantity per acre 24
Scarecrows, 26
Smart old man, 32
Weevil and onion worm 24
Whitewash 24


### Communications.


Agricultural exhibitions, &c. 2
Shows & Fairs 4
addresses, &c. 14
meeting, 29
Animals breeding 12
Apples, worms in 12
Apple tree borer, the killed, cause, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 45
mulching 51
Asparagus and cabbage, 47
Beets, sugar from 1
Bees, wintering 10
keeping hives, 15
Black knot, 10, 15
Barley changing to oats, 14, 23, 28, 30
Basket willow, 5
Cows, aches for 6
keeping cheaply profitable 13
Cranberries, 5, 37
Chess, hybrid 8, 15
Correction, 16
Cattle, worms in back of cure for black leg 20, 22
Carrots, culture of 20
Clover seed, gathering 20
Corn, King Phillip for seed, 15
dressing 26
topping in Maine 47
Chinese Sugar Cane, 47
Eggs, preserving 10, 12
Evenings, word about 39
Farming, made profitable does it pay? 16, 18, 20, 23, 25
branch of, for women 34
Foxes, mischief by poisoning 11
Farmer, economy for boys, a word for 21
Fruit, cultivation of 21
Fruit trees, death of 26
winter killing 44
Farm buildings and fences, 49
Guano as a fertilizer, adulteration of 11
queries about 46
Ground cherry 17, 19
Grafts, 17
winter killed 18, 23
Grape vines, 21
and grapes, 40, 48, 49
Gooseberries and insects, 21
Grafting, 22
Grubworm, 24
Hog, a sick 19
Hay, essay on making 39
Horses, bots in 2
healing wounds on 10, 13
and oxen, trial of 13
Lime, phosphate of 26, 31
Maple sugar, making 20
Manures, managing cattle 21
Morgan Witherell horse, 22
Mowing lands, feeding in autumn 32
Muck, chance for 38
Mulching, 47
and manure for fruit trees, 49
Mill privileges, 52
No pay required, 14
Optics, 14
Onions, 47
good prospect for 41
Potato rot, 33
preventive of 6
Perpetual motion, 14
Potatoes for seed, 17
experiment with seed, 23
Ploughs and ploughing, 34
Phillips' jottings from 36
Queries, sundry, 14, 23, 34, 38
Root cutter, Pope's 12
culture 20
Reapers and mowers, national trial of 32
Sheep, roots for 3
wintering 5
Swine, carrots for 3
keeping 47
Stock, cutting fodder for 6
care of 7
root cutter for 8
in Piscataquis 54
Settling lands, 11
in Aroostook, 34, 37, 38
Strawberry culture, 14
Sawdust, benefits of 14
Stone houses, 19
Soils, analysation of 21
Stocking, how to set out for 22
Salt as a top dressing 36
Syracuse, glimpses in 44
Thoughts, leisure 5
and queries, random, 11
Threshing machines, 38
Tautog an old settler 43, 45
Town show, Mercer Belgrade, 45
Winthrop, 45
Norridgewock, Mills, 49
Wheat, Java 4, 15
anguillulae in 11
Washing machine wanted, 18
Weeds, salt for 20
West, letters on the 26 29, 30, 31


### Selected Articles.


Apple tree hedges, 1
sulphur in 3
borer, 43
Animals, change of food for 3
skin diseases in 7
Africa, South, explorations in 4
jungle, 52
Agriculture, condition and prospects in Maine 9
wants of 12
chemical researches in 35
in Washington Territory 35
Amoor, river 10
Ashes, 20
hard coal 12
leached 17
Aspargus beds, 19
Atlantic, crossing the 29
Agricultural fairs, benefits of 35
going to 42
Autumn hints, 42
Augur, new 45
Apples, 51
drying 47
Asiatic races, decay of 50
Bread, potatoes in 4
Beans, 18
poles and pea brush, 7
poles, substitutes for 18
culture, profit of 22
large ex. small 29
machine for sorting 34
Barometers, natural 12
Woodin 32
Borers, soap for killing 19
destroying fruit tree, 23
apple tree 43
Beets, sugar 25
Branches, to secure lateral, 21
Bark louse, remedy for 23
Butter cooler, simple and cheese 48
in New Jersey, 51
Bee moths, 29
error about honey 46
Bathing, 47
Brick, new kind of 53
strength of perforated 45
Boquet, to preserve 41
Birds' nests for dinner, 42
Brush, cutting 43
Brain in childhood, 48
Box wood; 50
Cranberries, 1
Cattle, duties of judges 7
keep in good condition 9
winter management of 10
disease in Europe, fatal cure of treat murrain in 18, 26, 42
to destroy lice on 18
cure for blackleg in 22
Kingfish, for U. S. 27
warts on 31
stabling in summer, 38
beef 40
great sale of 41
relieving choked 42
Connecticut red 51
Cellars, protection from frost 3
Cows, effect of pumpkin seeds on 5
good 33
should eat, how much 35
novel way of selling 7
cure for warts on 41
50
Colts, winter care of 7
breaking 24
weaning 29
extraordinary 39
Coal in England, 49
lands of Virginia, 6
how sold in London 41
Chinese Sugar Cane, 50
11, 15, 21, 31, 39
in Connecticut, 12
in France, 19
sugar from 23, 31, 42, 47, 47
to Texas, 37
brandy from 41
paper from 49
Dairy management, 1
Drainage, 2
Dairying, 3
Dairy, 4
Dairy, 5
Dairy, 6
Dairy, 7
Dairy, 8
Dairy, 9
Dairy, 10
Dairy, 11
Dairy, 12
Dairy, 13
Dairy, 14
Dairy, 15
Dairy, 16
Dairy, 17
Dairy, 18
Dairy, 19
Dairy, 20
Dairy, 21
Dairy, 22
Dairy, 23
Dairy, 24
Dairy, 25
Dairy, 26
Dairy, 27
Dairy, 28
Dairy, 29
Dairy, 30
Dairy, 31
Dairy, 32
Dairy, 33
Dairy, 34
Dairy, 35
Dairy, 36
Dairy, 37
Dairy, 38
Dairy, 39
Dairy, 40
Dairy, 41
Dairy, 42
Dairy, 43
Dairy, 44
Dairy, 45
Dairy, 46
Dairy, 47
Dairy, 48
Dairy, 49
Dairy, 50
Dairy, 51
Dairy, 52
Dairy, 53
Dairy, 54
Dairy, 55
Dairy, 56
Dairy, 57
Dairy, 58
Dairy, 59
Dairy, 60
Dairy, 61
Dairy, 62
Dairy, 63
Dairy, 64
Dairy, 65
Dairy, 66
Dairy, 67
Dairy, 68
Dairy, 69
Dairy, 70
Dairy, 71
Dairy, 72
Dairy, 73
Dairy, 74
Dairy, 75
Dairy, 76
Dairy, 77
Dairy, 78
Dairy, 79
Dairy, 80
Dairy, 81
Dairy, 82
Dairy, 83
Dairy, 84
Dairy, 85
Dairy, 86
Dairy, 87
Dairy, 88
Dairy, 89
Dairy, 90
Dairy, 91
Dairy, 92
Dairy, 93
Dairy, 94
Dairy, 95
Dairy, 96
Dairy, 97
Dairy, 98
Dairy, 99
Dairy, 100


### Agricultural Societies.

OFFICERS AND MEETINGS.


Androscoggin, 6 North Franklin, 13
Bethel Farmer's Club, North Kennebec, 6
4, 8, 10, 13, 50, 51 North Somerset, 28
Board of Agriculture, 8, 9, 10 Penobscot and Aroostook
Bangor Horticultural, 26 Union, 14
East Somerset, 51 Piscataquis, 6
Franklin, 13 Somerset Central, 29
Kennebec, 8, 41 South Kennebec, 8, 42
Lincoln, 8 United States, 3, 13, 15, 49
Massachusetts State, 18 Waldo, 12
Maine State, 34, 51 West Penobscot, 6
Maine Pomological, 47 West Somerset, 15
North Aroostook, 14 York, 6


LISTS OF PREMIUMS.


Androscoggin, 16 North Franklin, 23, 25
East Somerset, 41 North Kennebec, 27
Franklin, 25 Somerset Central, 32
Kennebec, 21, 24 South Kennebec, 33
Lincoln, 26 West Penobscot, 29
Maine Pomological, 5 West Somerset, 51
Maine State, 17, 18, 19, 51 York, 37


REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.


Kennebec, 45, 46 North Kennebec, 1, 44
Lincoln, 48 North Penobscot, 49
Maine Pomological, 7, 8 South Kennebec, 3,42
Maine State, 1, 7, 17, 43, 46, 51 West Penobscot, 3, 5, 53
Androscoggin, 4 West Somerset, 9, 51
North Franklin, 45


### Political.


President's Message, 52


### Engravings.


Apple Parer, new 40 Grape culture (10 cuts) 18
Blackberry, New Rochelle 20 Gooseberry, Houghton's seedling 25
Borer, (3 cuts) 29 Horse power, Whitman's 32
Budding, (5 cuts) 39 Horse power, Whitman's 34
Chinese Sugar Cane, (2 cuts) 17 Layering 37
Cat bird, 26 Morgan horse Gimcrack, 4
Farm house (2 cuts) 2 Raspberry, Brinckle's Orange 24
Fruit trees, planting (6 cuts) 11 Strip of bag, fence for (3 cuts) 27
pruning (2 cuts) 15 Sewing machine, 47
Grape, Rebecca 19 Turkey, wild 36
Diana 23


ANOTHER STOPPAGE. We regret to have to announce the sudden stoppage of one of the largest firms at Poplar. We allude to the Leviathan steamship, that was obliged to bring its operations to a stand-still on the third of this month. A run was expected on the banks of the Thames, but this calamity, by resorting to measures of the most vigorous nature, was fortunately averted. The fix of the Leviathan, we are informed, by persons possessed of means almost as extensive as the ship itself, is only a temporary one. The moment the "pressure" begins to relax, there is but little doubt that she will get off her difficulties, and go on most swimmingly. In fact, business is announced to be resumed at the beginning of next month, when every effort is to be made to ease her present position. It is confidently asserted that all expectations, as soon as the ship commences "paying out," will be honorably liquidated in full. It has a large floating capital at command, if it could only get at it. The most stirring energy will be brought to bear upon it, in order to surmount this passing difficulty.

Founder, treatment of 29
Fruit trees, spring management, 15
to kill insects on 19
manuring in grass land, 22
digging about 23
effects of winter on insects on 24
banking around 46
to prevent rabbits barking 36
Fat, sources of 38
Fence pickets and laths, 46
Guano, 38
trade, 46
for melons, 46
Grain in Great Britain, crop of Ohio, 38
preserving Azarican large movement of 50
Gas tar in Horticulture, 12
Garden, Vegetable 14, 22
farmers' seats, varnish for 23
for children, 26
fruit, and orchard few complete 28
Gooseberry bushes, 29
Grafting wax, 29
Grapes, 29
vines in gardens, planting culture in California, 29
vines, trimming large bunch of Delaware 29
vines, pruning 29
Hat, to make old new 1
Hogs, 5
hair, 5
crop, the 5
House plants, hot water for 8
Hens and eggs, manure on corn, &c. 10
Hints for the year, 12
Horses, shoeing 16
scratches in 16
be kind to 16
to prevent being cast 16
Spanish medium sized Canadian 16
prices of 16
Hoof ointment, 16
Hay caps, utility of 19
Hay time, 29
poisoned, 29
crop, large 29
Herbs, medicinal 32
Hollyhock, the 35
Hard times, 41
Ice, machine for cutting houses, filling 41
Ingenious—straw watch, 42
Insects, destroy 42
Imports and exports, U. S. 42
Iron interest, the 42
Judges, duties of cattle 42
Kohl-rabi, 43
Leather, substitute for scraps, 43
Lambs, early care of 43
weaning 44
Lawns, 44
Laconia Co., operations of 45
Land, tillage in U. S. too much 45
Ladies, good word for 47
Laths and fence pickets, 48
Leaves, value of fallen 49
Lead pipe aqueducts, 49
Muck bed, 49
swamps, underdraining 49
Mirror plate, large 50
Mice in orchards, 50
Manures, preservation of management of cattle covering 50
application of bones as liquid 16, 29
how bestowed 16
to increase water, 16
privy, for corn 16
Maple sugar making 16
Means, living within 16
Milk, scalding 16
to butter, proportion of concentrated composition at various periods of day 16
New York 16
Motive power, new 16
Mortar, Turkish 16
Maine, new policy for 16
Milking, directions about 16
Measure, pastures and clear up 16
Muscle bed dressing 16
Moon, the 16
Mushrooms in winter, 16
Norwegian, influence of 16
Nile expedition 16
New England, summer in 16
Onions, 16
crop of 16
Oversheos, 16
Ox, to move sullen 16
to. horse, 16
Order, 16
Orchard, sowing grain in a splendid 16
Oats, large crop of 16
Patching, fine art of 16
Pump boring machine 16
Planets, position of 16
Pears, French 16
gathering winter 16
Seckel 16
Plate provinces, river 16
Planting, early 16
Plum trees, sickly 16
Potatoes, 16
to grow sweet 16
planting 16
tops, hints about 16
cheap boiler for 16
rot, remedy for 16
Poultry, 16
dressing 16
Porks, position of 18
Pigs, cleanliness importan 19
Porker, profitable 23
Pumpkins, growing 25
Project, great 27
Pennyroyal, 27
Peppermint, manufacture of 32
Patent office, 35
Pastures and meadows, 36
Pony business, 36
Plaster, properties of 38
Pipe in schoolrooms, overh'd 44
Pine trees, trimming 46
Picture, whose? 46
Pork, salting 47
Patents, new 50
Rat, the 1
Rat, the 27
sagacity of 33
to head and expel 33
trap, funny, 39
Roots, to prevent sprouting, 10
Rhubarb, 14
forcing 19
to cook 19
Radishes, 19
Roses, 27
budding 28
climbing, to make run 29
Raspberries, 19
Rezoil, 29
Reaping, machinery vs. hand 34
Rails, steeled 38
Roofs, cure for leaky 45
Rainy days, work for 45
Railroad, Gulf Coast 48
Sorghum (see Chinese Sugar Cane.) 48
Smoking, excessive 1
Season, hints for 5, 10, 17, 34, 41, 48
Steam battery, Stevens' 2
Stoves economizing heat, 8
Soil, density of 11
Sheep, autumn and winter care of 12
suit for 12
beans for 14
wounds in 14
clover hay for 26
grain for 41
sulphur for 42
Soil, enrich the 42
to improve the 43
Stock, fine 45
carrying on railroads 45
Swine, mange in 29
diseases of 31
bleeding 36
access to ground, 37
Sugar cane expedition, 42
supply in France 36
domestic 36
estate in Massachusetts, first, 1
Schools for design, 29
Salad, plants for 29
Subject, thinking into shape 30
Stone house, artificial 42
Seeds, selecting 2
worthless 22
sowing garden 9
quantity per acre 43
saving garden 37
age of 43
Strawberry beds, 24, 40
watering 35
word about 3
cultivation of 22
preserving, 43
transplanting in summer, 48
Syrups, 29
Steam cultivation, 29
Sun stroke, effects of 2
Sea breakers, power of 51
Slugs, 4
Sawmill, remarkable 9
Salt, medical use of 10
Soapsuds, 10
September, 39
Thrash, the old grey 28
Winter, 29
landscape, 47
twilight, 47


### Agricultural Societies.

OFFICERS AND MEETINGS.


Androscoggin, 6 North Franklin, 13
Bethel Farmer's Club, North Kennebec, 6
4, 8, 10, 13, 50, 51 North Somerset, 28
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